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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The wholesale boot and shoemakers of the United States have formed an association.

Ransom S. Larue, an extensive shipper of New York, who recently filed his petition in bankruptcy, has been arrested charged with unlawfully converting and concealing goods valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Mace and Allen have signed articles for a prize fight on the 15th of April next, for $5,000 and the American championship.

The estate of Rev. Mr. Cooke has mysteriously disappeared, and is supposed to have gone West to commence life anew.

Dr. Harris says there is no small pox in the public schools of New York, but another person says the disease is raging at Hunter's Point.

The Erie Railroad employees' strike for their wages still continues.

In the United States Supreme Court on Monday, Attorney General Hoar announced the death of E. M. Stanton, and pronounced an eulogy on his character. He then presented resolutions adopted by the bar last week in reference to that event. The Chief Justice remarked that the Court concurred fully in what had been said concerning Mr. Stanton, and therefore the Court would adjourn until Tuesday.

H. H. Emmons has been confirmed by the Senate as Circuit Judge of the Sixth District, in place of Wesley, declined.

The Commission to select a site for the new State Department in Washington, have reported to Congress in favor of Lafayette Square as the most eligible site, with Scott's Square as the choice. Architects agree that the cost will be about one million dollars.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate; United States Attorney, Darius H. Starbuck, North Carolina; Henry B. Swope, Western District of Pennsylvania; Nathan Webb, Maine; Isaac Wardle, Utah; United States Marshal, Maine; Milton Keller, Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Idaho, Edmund R. Carney, United States Marshal, and Geo. Jacobs, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

The papers in the case of a number of Wall street brokers, charged with not paying a tax of one-seventh of one per cent. on the capital in excess, have been transferred to Commissioner Shields. Two firms have appeared by counsel and paid the tax.

Secretary Fish, in a communication Monday, declined in his duty to call the attention of Congress to the indemnity fund received from the Government of China, and amounting now in the aggregate to $1,46,000, with accrued interest, of which amount all are entitled to the further sum of $120,000. A claim against the fund was allowed by Congress and paid to the Secretary of State in May or June, amounting to $382,432.

The gambling houses in New Orleans have been closed, in conformity with a recent act of the Legislature.

The bill granting State aid and the right of way for branches to New Orleans of the Chattanooga railroad has passed the Louisiana House. It meets with opposition from the New Orleans press.

The gale Sunday night blew the water down the lake, causing a sudden rise, which did considerable damage in Buffalo. The Maquia Falls Branch of the New York Central Railroad was broken up for the time being in season. The water of the lake flowed over the embankment in the canal, and for ice, piles of wood, &c., piled up to a great height of the railroad track. Passengers and freight are transferred at Black Rock.

F. T. Wallace, a lawyer and real estate owner and speculator, was arrested in Cleveland for forgery Monday night, but escaped from the officers who were escorting him to the jail-house on his way to New York. Over $21,000 of forged paper has come to light.

James M. Morrill was yesterday re-elected United States Senator from Maine.

The House of Representatives of Rhode Island yesterday passed a resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of fifty-seven to nine. The Senate passed the resolution last June.

The Kentucky Senate Committee on improvements yesterday reported the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, and recommended its passage. No vote was taken.

In a drunken broil in Louisville, on Monday night, Edwin Price was struck on the head with a stone by Taylor Gaylord, who died yesterday morning. Chilton was bound over to the Criminal Court.

In Cincinnati, George Seel, a German, undertook the forty-one mile walk in the present warm water in less than twenty-four hours, to cure the rheumatism. He began at seven o'clock Saturday morning, and before he had taken twenty-nine pints, and was suffering excruciating pain. Yesterday morning he died. A man named Aschenbrenner, who urged for him, was arrested. He says it is a recipe procured in Germany, and is a certain cure.

In addition to the prize fight between Lafferty and Siddon, light weights, which is to come off within fifty miles of St. Louis on the 25th inst., a match has been made between James C. Gallagher, of Albany, N. Y., and George C. Carey, of Hartford, Ct., to be fought at the same time and within the same ring.

A fire occurred at Rochester, Minnesota, Monday night, which destroyed five buildings on Broadway. Loss $70,000; insured for $40,000, mostly in Hartford and New York.

On Monday, at Princeton, Illinois, two young ladies, aged fifteen and sixteen, named Carrie and Hattie Parker, walked a mile and eighty miles in eighteen hours and twenty-three minutes. It was done for a purse of one hundred dollars, conditioned on their accomplishing the feat in twenty hours.

Patti has recovered, and will give her first concert at Cincinnati on the 24th inst.

Trains began to run on the Little Miami road last night, also on the Marietta and Cincinnati. Other roads are all right.

A shooting affray occurred at Sardis, Mississippi, a few days ago, between W. M. Bennett, merchant, and Adolph McCracken, Express agent, during which the former was shot through the shoulder and dangerously wounded.

While the steam fire engine Long John was passing through Washington street tunnel, Chicago, Monday night, on the way to a fire, at a high rate of speed, she ran against an abutment and was almost totally demolished. John A. Gifford, Charles Clinton, Thomas Mc-Donough and James Enright, the driver, foreman and engineer, were seriously injured.

A negro in a machine building in Racine, Wisconsin, owned by L. Bradley and occupied by Thomas Driver, manufacturer of doors, sashes and blinds, was burned Monday night. Loss $25,000 to $30,000; insured for only $1,350.

A special from St. Paul says snow fell there Saturday and Sunday to the depth of one foot on a level, and drifted very much. Railroad trains were all suspended on Monday, and made very little headway yesterday.

The weather at Chicago is intensely cold; the thermometer ranging all day Monday from 5° to 15° below zero; 15° below at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and 8° below at noon.

On Monday a negro named George Daniels murdered a man named Phil. Murphy, near Mound City, Ark. Information was brought to the police of Memphis, who arrested Daniels on the ferry boat and started with him to the station. On the way he broke away and was fired upon and killed.

The thermometer at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday morning stood at 16° below zero, and at St. Paul 25° below.

Wm. Johnson, resident on the Elston road, near Chicago, Monday night committed suicide by hanging himself. He was in the last stages of consumption.

The family of Mr. Cook, consisting of himself, wife, two children and a servant, residing at 190 West Washington street, Chicago, were desperately poisoned Monday night from eating biscuit made from some new baking powder prepared by Mr. Cook.

It is reported that John Connors, town collector of North Albany, N. Y., has absconded with $4,500 of funds collected as school tax.

A resolution suspending the payment of interest on the State debt has passed both branches of the North Carolina General Assembly yesterday.

Jas. G. Pattersen, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, has been offered a salary of $25,000 to take the presidency of a New York insurance company.

Robert Winthrop will deliver an address at the funeral of Geo. Peabody.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Hilbreth, representing the Israelites of thirteen States, at a meeting held in Louisville Monday, expressed regret at the continued persecutions of the Israelites in the province of Roumania, Russia, and adopted resolutions thanking President Grant for his prompt intervention in their behalf. A committee was also called upon President Grant, inasmuch as said persecutions had not been stopped, to continue his good offices in behalf of those persecuted.

The New Orleans *Republican* contains a long letter from Senator Harris, animadverting severely upon Collector Casey, charging him with having built the fortifications, and complaining that Casey, while he was suffering excruciating pain,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19, 1870.

It is now reduced to almost an absolute certainty that the Fifteenth Amendment will be ratified without New York. The assent of twenty-eight States is required to make the Amendment a part of the Constitution. Nineteen States months ago had ratified it. Since then Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and now Mississippi have ratified, making twenty-five States. The Amendment has passed the upper Ohio House, which means that it will go through the lower. Iowa and Rhode Island are certain to ratify, and Texas and Georgia will do the same, thus insuring the ratification of thirty States, or two more than is necessary.

It appears to be understood that the strike of the Western Union operators has failed, and that the strikers are returning to their work on the old terms. Nothing appears to have been gained on either side except an amount of experience which ought to be worth considerable to both. So large and intelligent a body as the operators, and so large and sagacious a corporation as the Western Union, ought certainly never to permit a difference like this to incommode the people again. It is not difficult to draw from the strike an argument favorable to the proposed postal telegraph system in the hands of the Government; and this, perhaps, may be considered the chief outcome of the strike.

The President has nominated to the Senate H. Bucher Swope, Esq., of Clearfield, to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The commission of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., who has held the office nearly nine years, expired on the 15th instant, and he was not an applicant for reappointment. The period of Mr. Carnahan's service has been one of unprecedented labor and importance in his office, and it is not too much to say that in the performance of its duties he has made for himself a wide and enduring reputation. In the estimation of the officers of the Government at Washington he is known to stand very high. It is probable that the conviction that the position, honorable as it was, nevertheless was held at the sacrifice of a more lucrative practice in our Courts, had much to do in determining Mr. Carnahan not to seek reappointment. Mr. Swope is well known as a lawyer of excellent ability and much experience, more especially as a public speaker. We believe he had no competitor for the position, and it is not doubted that he will fill the office with credit to himself and advantage to the country.

Governor Geary's Inaugural.

Governor Geary was yesterday inducted into the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, for his second term, with more imposing ceremonies than are usually incident to the occasion. The inaugural of the Governor is brief and to the point; but is mainly a reiteration of the views on national and State policy that he has heretofore addressed to the Legislature in his annual and special messages. He presents a glowing picture of the advancement of the State in material prosperity, especially as shown in the reduction of taxation and the gradual extinguishment of the State debt. Treating briefly but forcibly the much talked of questions of political and official corruption, the Governor well says that "no sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people "to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our "integrity as we value our national existence." This is a fundamental truth that should fix itself deeply in the hearts and minds of the people. National existence without integrity on the part of those in authority is a mere shell, robbed of the substance of all good government. Governor Geary continues further, on this important question, which may be best described as the ac ual living issue of the day:

> "Forcibly impressed with these ideas, the Governor says, 'I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to sentiment which shall purify our State and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of her honors, or the virtue of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow-citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the basis of official responsibility, and also the public weal is the first object to be obtained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law-making branch of the Government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and, if not to the world as evidences, most conclusive, that self-government is a failure."

We heartily unite in the good wishes all Republicans extend to Governor Geary that his second term of service may be successful, reflecting honor upon himself, and conducive to the best interests of the Commonwealth. The indications are unusually auspicious of such a result.

The Plea of Insanity.

"I did not know what I was doing"—the declaration that the crime was committed in ignorance of the character of the act, is a plea which appeals with greater or less force to men, as they are more or less conscious of the infirmity of their own nature. Indifference to its palliative or extenuating property, is surely not a favorable trait of disposition. There is a kind of sympathy with criminals from which not much, if any evil to society is to be apprehended. When John Newton, seeing a man dragged to the scaffold, quietly said—"there goes John Newton, but for the grace of God,"—he betrayed a state of mind as little likely as any other to result in violation of social order. If he thanked heaven for the difference, there was neither arrogance nor presumption in the knowledge of the awful possibilities of crime and degradation in his own heart, that gave emphasis to his gratitude. There is no reason to think that the quondam trader to the Guinea coast misread his own heart, or ascribed to it a more potent energy for evil than it possessed in its natural state. While it would be a great mistake to assume that every man, on self-examination, may discover within himself such potentiality of crime, every one given to reflection may certainly find enough to smother the conceit of his own righteousness and to inspire compassion for the fallen. And especially in the study of his own nature, in the knowledge of the delicate organization and adjustment of his mental and moral powers, of their dependence upon the condition of the body, and of their liability through its affections to be come "like sweet bells jangled harsh and out of tune"—he may learn some truths respecting human nature which were once quite ignored in penal administration, and which even now are not always regarded sufficiently.

Penal administration is not the simple thing it was formerly supposed to be. Society is not an institution established *merely* for the safety of its members, but for the highest temporal welfare of all. Hence, to allege that a certain mode of treating criminals, or of trying them, is dangerous to society, is not a decisive objection, at least as the word dangerous is sometimes used. Even criminals, as still men, have rights, and it is now admitted to be for the highest and broadest interest of society to acknowledge and maintain them. In acting in accordance with this principle, it will be found that the path of duty is the path of safety. Society thus takes its stand upon a Christian foundation, and does right even when the right does not appear to be the expedient. They will be found identical in the long run.

No doubt the plea of insanity has been abused. It has been put in and allowed in multitudes of cases without due investigation, while in other instances it may have been nothing better than a facile method of evading the law. This misuse has had the effect of causing the plea to be regarded with strong suspicion. And yet there seems good reason to believe that this plea of insanity might be justly urged much oftener than it is. There seems good reason to believe that a very large proportion of those who commit crimes of violence are actually insane. To any one who takes just account of those tendencies to disordered mental action, those germs of mental maladies which exist in most minds, who takes account of the influence of the body upon the mind, and who then thinks of the certain effects of poisonous beverages upon the sensitive structures of body and mind, it seems antecedently probable that positive insanity must be a very common condition. And the latest scientific investigations undoubtedly confirm this presumption. The awful reality of *dipsomania* cannot be disposed of by the jest of *tipsomania*. It is, we believe, an indubitable truth that at present there are many in every community who, as the consequence of the abuse of alcohol, often rendered more deleterious by the mixture of poisonous substances, are truly insane. Some of them in their ordinary state may be responsible persons, in the moral and legal sense of the word, but liable by several accidents to become in a moment irresponsible. Some inherit this insane condition from intemperate parents. In many of the class to whom we refer the moral sense is so utterly dead, and the will so incapable of any other than spasmodic action that they are permanently irresponsible.

In the case of criminals of this class the recognition of their insanity presents great difficulties. But society, in the just and Christian administration of its laws, ought to expect difficulties. They may not now, as formerly, be evaded or got rid of by a short cut. We are told that

> In France, a person arrested of crime, but showing signs of insanity, is submitted to the examination of a commission appointed for the purpose to decide whether he is in a responsible state of mind or otherwise. If he is considered responsible, the jury try the facts as in other cases, and the judgment proceeds; if not, the facts are still tried, but seclusion in an asylum is substituted for other punishment.

Perhaps some such method as this ought to be applied oftener than it is in this country. At present men are tried for crimes who might more advantageously to the community be disposed of in another way. Juries cannot find them guilty of the offenses with which they are charged, because they doubt their sanity, and society suffers from the impunity or insufficient punishment of one supposed to be a rational transgressor. The recognition of and action upon the whole truth are always best, both for society and the offender. In the case of the insane both justice and humanity demand that he should receive treatment appropriate to his condition.

The Commission Business.

The metropolitan police bill for Philadelphia, introduced in the Legislature, names the commissioners to whom the appointment and control of the police is confided. It strips the citizens of any say-so in the matter, except in so far as the action of the Legislature may be supposed to indicate their views. This induces the Philadelphia *Day* to propound to Senator Connell these interrogatories:

> Suppose, when the consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia was effected, the Legislature had presumed to name Hon. S. T. Conrad as its Mayor? What would you, and what would any one be advocate of the metropolitan police bill, have said about it? Mr. Conrad's election was by an overwhelming majority. Yet, had the Legislature dared to force on the people a Mayor whom they knew to be a popular indignation would have spurned Mr. Conrad by as large a majority as that by which he was elected? For the action of the Legislature in that case would have been precisely as an effort of a party to perpetuate its sway. That is exactly what the metropolitan police bill means.

Our only interest in this metropolitan police movement is to to the extent it will affect the Republican party of the State, by making it responsible for the passage of the law. Legislative commissions, made up on a political basis, for the *accomplishment of political objects*, have not proved particularly profitable stock to the Republican party of the State of New York, and we have a tolerably distinct notion that their result will be the same in Pennsylvania. The New York Commissions are now to be turned against the Republican party by a Democratic Legislature. May not the same fate await the Commissions proposed in this State? If a Republican Legislature may withdraw the control of the police from the local officials, elected in Philadelphia, what is to prevent a Democratic Legislature from applying the same rule to Pittsburgh? But some one says there is no danger of another Democratic Legislature in Pennsylvania. It is sufficient answer to say that this is precisely what the New York Republicans boasted, in their pride of strength, when they went into the Commission business.

The Stanton Fund.

The Stanton fund bids fair to reach considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars, half of that amount having been subscribed in New York alone. The reports from the principal cities are are as follows;

Mr. Stewart's paper	$25,000
Mr. Grinnell's paper	20,000
Boston	16,000
Philadelphia	20,000
Washington	12,000
Total	$87,500

Boston promises $5,000 more, and Philadelphia $10,000 more, which will make a total of $117,000, without hearing from other cities where subscriptions are out, or from Mr. Stanton's native State (Ohio), which has not reported.

The Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator from Iowa, for the long term commencing on the 4th of March, 1871, the Hon. George G. Wright, is a brother of the late Gov. Joseph A. Wright of Indiana. Though he studied law under that brother, he differed with him politically from the start—until Gov. Wright took sides with the Republicans in suppressing the rebellion. In addition to being nearly ten Congress about twenty years ago,—falling short only about four hundred votes out of a poll of nearly 15,000—he has been kept in the Supreme Court of Iowa, by repeated elections, for almost fifteen years—his two last elections being for the office of Chief Justice. Though abstaining from active partisan contests while on the bench, his course, early and late, has been such as to secure the hearty confidence of Republicans through the State, while he was honored with the respect of the party from which he always differed.

The Committee of Ways and Means on Friday had three propositions before them as to duties on coal. First, its future admission free of duty; which was lost, two to seven. Second, that the duty be fifty cents; lost by the same vote. Third, that the duty be one dollar, which was lost by a tie vote, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, Blair and Marshall. Nays—Messrs. Brooks, Maynard, McCarthy and Kelley. So the Committee will not report any reduction in the duty on bituminous coal, unless Mr. Allison, who has been in Iowa looking after the Senatorship, should return and join with the Democrats who are willing to have the duty reduced to one dollar. A desire to force Nova Scotia into annexation had its effect in keeping up the duty on her coals. The New York *Tribune*'s Washington correspondent is authority for the statement that there is a clear majority in the House of Representatives favorable to the repeal of the duty.

Much ado has been made about the Metropolitan Police bill, as if there was very touching one of faith with all Republicans. But Philadelphia Republicans are far from united as to this. For instance, the following from the *Post* of that city: "The Metropolitan Police bill which Senator Connell has introduced to correct our police abuses, is a remedy more dangerous than the disease. We don't like the principle of legislative interference with our local affairs, and we dislike this particular bill. It is ingenious, but it is not sound, even on its own theory."

The owner of the finest private library in the United States proposes to make it a free gift to the city of New York. This is Mr. James Lenox, of Fifth avenue, who has been noted for years as a book collector of the utmost taste, intelligence and liberality. Besides his other priceless treasures, his collection includes a larger number of rare editions of the Holy Scriptures, and of various works relative to America, than any in this country, or perhaps in Europe. Some years ago Mr. Lenox became the purchaser of the original manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address.

Baltimore is increasing rapidly in every branch of commerce. In 1869 goods were imported valued at $19,000,000, whilst the foreign exports for the year amounted to $15,377,434, against $14,086,975 in 1868. The increase in receipts of cotton over those of 1868 was 573,654 tons, and the increase of cotton receipts was 91,315 bales. The inspections of tobacco covered 44,508 hogsheads, against 37,959 hogsheads in 1868, and the shipments were 44,494, against 34,890 hogsheads the previous year.

The London *Herald*, an organ of the English tories and high churchmen, ceased to exist on the 31st of December, 1869, having closed the nineteenth year of its journalistic career. Its demise marks the termination of the era of party newspapers in Great Britain, and the real opening of that of a cheap and unsectarian press.

The Dublin *Irishman* puts forth a summary of what it conceives to be Cardinal Cullen's "progressive policy," thus:

> 1. No bishops in politics—only bishops.
> 2. No bishops in politics—only archbishops.
> 3. No archbishops in politics—only primates.
> 4. No primates in politics—or by one.
> 5. No one in politics—on y myself.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of New York repealing the bill of last winter, whereby the Erie Directors were enabled to perpetuate themselves in power indefinitely. It is supposed that Governor Hoffman would be glad to see the law wiped out; better still, the recollection of the fact that he signed it.

The Auditor General of the State, in his annual report, states that the net revenues of the State from all sources in Philadelphia during 1869, was $1,037,509 32, against $1,053,509 76 in 1868.

"Health and Home" of this week contains an article, telling with much more minuteness than is common in relations of similar experience, how Wesley S. Browning, of Eastern Connecticut, raises turkeys, and more interesting still, how he manages to realize a profit of nearly $20 on every hen turkey that he keeps. Having got the turkeys hatched, the principal features of his secret seem to be careful feeding, good opportunity for roaming, and constant watchfulness till the young birds get strong. The best breeders, Mr. Browning thinks, are old turkeys, from two to four years old, and he would change the gobblers every year, in order to have turkeys in the best condition, it is necessary to feed them from the day they are hatched till the day before they are killed.

An ingenious chemist in Wurtemburg has invented a new printing ink which, by a peculiar process, can be completely removed from the surface of the paper, at a cost of half a dollar per pound for every hundred pounds of printed paper, and the material is then ready for use again. A new Yankee notion combines in small space and less than an ounce weight, no less than fifty different tools. It is at once a pocket rule, ruler, square, bevel, screw driver, chisel, compasses, scissors, buttonhole cutter, paper knife, eraser and pencil sharpener. Alfonso Merli writes to the *London Times* that he shall hereafter arrange to make his hay by furnace heat. The arrangements consists of a coke furnace, and a fan by which the heat is driven through a small chamber filled with grass. In fifteen minutes the grass is converted into hay, sweeter and greener than can be made by sun drying. The apparatus works in all weathers, and dries grain, corn and roots as well.

Professor John W. Draper, of New York, in a lecture recently delivered in that city, upon the subject of "Air and Respiration," said that heretofore the invisible impalpable gaseous envelope of the earth was considered an elementory, but recent research demonstrates that it was very composite, and existing two classes of ingredients—those which "do not vary in their relative proportions to each other and to the whole mass, and, secondly, those which are variable and of which the proportions do change. The invariable constituents are nitrogen and oxygen; the variable, carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, ozone, nitric acid, ammonia, vapor of water, sulphate of hydrogen, various vapors, and, finally, the germs of infinite plants and insects." From this we see why certain climates affect the human system in specific ways. The more composite—temperate and torrid—atmospheres being the most nourishing to man, animals, and vegetation.

The report of the Civil Code Commissioners will be ready for early presentation to the Legislature. These commissioners, Hon. David Derrickson of Crawford county, H. McClay Hall of Bedford county, and Wayne McVeigh of Chester county, have now been at work for two years, and will, of course, have very important codifications to present for the consideration and adoption of the Legislature, the result of which will be to put an end to the flood of private legislation which flows through the Senate and house at every session. At least two thirds of the work now performed by the Legislature could be more properly done by the courts, at less expense and with more justice to the people. A series of wisely digested general laws, covering the ordinary wants and insuring the proper securities for business, will effect long needed reforms; and this is what is expected from the Civil Code Commissioners.

Among the interesting discoveries recently made in Pompeii are five musical instruments, a kind of clarionet, one-half of silver and the upper part and mouth-piece of ivory, in an excellent state of preservation. Archæological researches are being extensively prosecuted in Rome, Terradi, Lavoro, Salerno and Naples, commissions having been formed for making excavations under the direction and at the expense of the Government. The exploration of the caves at Wellington, in New South Wales, is making good progress, and many remains of extinct animals, some of which are new to science, have been discovered. A trial shaft is already put down in the center of the Breccia cave to the depth of fifteen feet, and bones are still found at that depth.

The new government telegraph system under which all the private offices were closed went into effect in England on the first instant. A London letter remarks that there can be no doubt that it is a grand improvement in every respect; and it is something of a triumph for American science and ingenuity that the Postoffice Department has abandoned all the systems of telegraphing formerly in use except one, and that one is the system exclusively. The great advantages of this uniformity will be readily appreciated, and the final adoption of the Morse system, after so much and great opposition, is as high a compliment as could well be paid to our distinguished countryman.

British Criticism.

Curious Views of American Statesmen and Statesmanship.

In yesterday's Commercial we gave a brief synopsis of Lord Clarendon's "memorandum," addressed to the British Minister at Washington, in response to Secretary Fish's celebrated dispatch. The dispatch of our Secretary seems to have created a sensation in Europe hardly second to that of Mr. Webster's Hulsemann letter or Secretary Marcy's Koszta dispatch; and naturally elicits from the English press a variety of interesting comments on American statesmen and statesmanship. The London *Spectator*, for instance, thinks Mr. Fish a decided improvement on Mr. Seward, and for the reason that "there is no mere buncombe in his dispatches, no windy flourish of the Jefferson Brick order. He writes like an educated gentleman, and not like a pretentious shopman."

But with all this, the *Spectator* is painfully impressed with "the inferiority of the new Republican diplomatists in style and in intellectual strength to those of the old Democratic party who used to manage the foreign policy of the Union." It then instances Cass, Marcy and Buchanan as samples of the model American diplomat! But we annex a patronizing extract which shows the theory of the *Spectator*:

> The Republican American party has yet to produce its breed of statesmen. The oligarchical habits of the business class have not yet been broken up, as before the war, were at least favorable to a commanding tone of political mind with its evil and its good. The vast political system, from the President to the lagging system at public schools, breeds a thousand orators, but with them an abundance of small men in statesmanship. As yet true Republicanism in America has created nothing great, although Mr. Lincoln's, which was apparently more a stroke of good fortune for the party than of great leadership, is no doubt there is some progress. General Grant is better than Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Fish is better than Mr. Seward, though Mr. Boutwell is vastly inferior to both to Mr. Chase and Mr. Gallatin. But the progress is very slow. The tone of mind of the Republican statesmen is limp, nerveless. The cord, to use an old figure of clear, firm, commanding. We do not quite despair of better things from Mr. Fish.

This is somewhat consoling—the last sentence, we mean; but it is followed by an explosion of wrath which the following will indicate as a sample:

> * * In its overbearing tone and in its disregard to international law, Mr. Fish's dispatch resembles the State papers by which Napoleon was in the habit of preparing his invasions; and more especially the extravagant series of dispatches which were drawn up to the Pope, in which he threatened to dethrone him unless he adopted certain measures against the Turks. Mr. Fish recants English liberties, in the same spirit in which Mr. Seward recants English want of sympathy with an anti-Slavery policy which at the time in question had been solemnly approved by public feeling and by the American Government. The piety of Napoleon I. and the philanthropy of Seward are alike entitled to equal respect. It is as unprofitable as it is painful to argue against accusations which are not intended to be just.

General and Particular.

Treasurer Spilman holds in trust as security for national bank circulation $242,425,000, and for public deposits $18,901,000. Mutilated bills burned during the week $167,220; total amount burned $19,015,137. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week $168,110; total amount issued therefor, $18,005,200; balance for mutilated notes, $169,937. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $280,730,837. Fractional currency destroyed and destroyed during the week, $631,100.

There is a queer suit being tried in Ulster county, N. Y. A young lady, who wished to marry a young man, borrowed money of a friend $3,000 for her assistance if the game proved successful. The young man fell a victim, of course, but the successful bride refused to pay the $3,000 when demanded, and this suit is the result.

The Tyrol and Voralberg, with a population of 850,600 on an extent of 509 square leagues, have 2,770 secular priests, 1,221 monks, and 1,852 other persons in orders. In 1855-'56, the whole Empire has anything like the proportion of people devoted to a religious life. Including the nuns, one person in every 160 is a member of some religious corporation.

The New York gold brokers, who recently got into trouble by neglecting to pay a tax on all sales, whether on their own behalf or on the interest of others, have given up the fight against Commissioner Delano, and are paying up the just dues of the Government. By this decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be added to the Government.

The trial of McFarland for the shooting of Albert D. Richardson, ere it probably take place in New York some time in February. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that "the friends of Richardson, although they have taken little or no part in the discussion made by the various phases of the affair, have a mass of important testimony, which they believe will not only prove the falsity of much of the published *bar room* testimony, but occasion a reaction in the public sentiment."

The following failures in Milwaukee are reported: Bradford Brothers, wholesale dry goods; G. P. Hewitt & Son, hardware; Fleck & Schuth, furniture; Ewing Brothers, boots and shoes; Dyke & Freeze, Yankee notions; Stark Brothers, carpets, and H. S. Manville, gents' furnishing goods. Bradford Brothers' liabilities are stated to be $160,000; assets about $150,000. An effort is being made to secure extensions from Eastern creditors. The liabilities of the other firms are not known.

Senator Billingfelt.

[From the Harrisburg Correspondence of the Lancaster Express.]

Senator Billingfelt needs no prompting from such a public journal as this to bring him to a due charge a duty imposed upon him by his oath of office. He never swears by *proxy* to the correctness of his accounts with the State Treasury, nor asks his friends to pay to "fix up" his accounts in a peculiar way to suit peculiar circumstance; but it is suggested by a friend at my elbow that Mr. Billingfelt might properly direct his committee to look into Senator Bender's dealings with the Treasury for several years past, and see if he can show as clean a record as Senator Nefsis Billingfelt can show. If I have correctly measured the man, this outside duty will be performed, and we shall hear from your Senator on this charge of a "notoriously evil conscience." In a dim light, which he will not be pleased to have brought, but decidedly profitable to the public at large, he may be likened unto the "fat knight" of Harrisburg can better afford to be maligned by the fifty-per-cent Bergner than the Hon. Nefsis Billingfelt; and the contents of his paper this evening is simply another practical illustration of the trite proverb, that "Malice loveth a shining mark."

The London *Chemical News* gives an account of a series of interesting experiments on the electrical phenomena exhibited by rhubarb, peonies, oak leaves, grasses, mosses, lichens, fungi, etc. The singular fact is noticed that in the raw potato a current is shown to be passing from the center toward the outside, while in a potato which has been boiled and dried up the current was from the outside toward the center. The remarks in connection with the experiments "are enough to set one thinking, but that it would be premature to reason upon them at present." The author of the investigation of the spectrum microscope to ascertain what the sun is, has been that he considers it quite possible, up to six years, to determine the age to within a single year. After about six years the difference is so small that it would be almost impossible to determine it. The compound of phosphate of lime with sulphurous acid has been shown by Dr. Sorby, of England, to possess remarkable antiseptic and disinfecting powers, applicable in many cases which cannot be reached by other preparations. It is a clean, white powder which soils and stains nothing. It costs 6d. per pound, and we are willing to have the duty reduced to one dollar. A desire to force Nova Scotia into annexation had its effect in keeping up the duty on her coals. The New York *Tribune*'s Washington correspondent is authority for the statement that there is a clear majority in the House of Representatives favorable to the repeal of the duty.

The Late Edwin M. Stanton.

His Faith and Trust in the Almighty.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I feel that you will cheerfully publish anything that will endear the memory of Edwin M. Stanton to his fellow countrymen, and therefore send portions of a letter received in January, 1861, in answer to one sent him on the first of that month, congratulating him on his appointment to the office of Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan:

"Washington, D. C., January 10, 1861.

"My Dear Friend:—I thank you for your kind wishes for myself and family, and assure you that I appreciate them. * * * I feel with you that dark and threatening storms are in the future, and the ship of State works are in the future, and the ship of State works heavily. But I have an abiding trust in the Almighty. The foundations of this Government were laid by Him, and if with Him we engage we perform our duty. He will guide us safely through. It therefore becomes all devout men to pray earnestly to Him that He will give wisdom, courage and firm trust to those upon whom the solemn responsibility rests, that they may in humble dependence upon Him perform their duty.

"Yours, very truly,

"Edwin M. Stanton.

I feel that in this letter we have the best evidence of Mr. Stanton's views, his recognition of God's government in the affairs of nations as well as of individuals. And to confirm this the writer was permitted to enjoy the opportunity of a most solemn and impressive interview with him as far back as 1854, at which he expressed himself fully on the doctrine of a special Providence, and his whole subsequent life confirms his abiding trust in God—that He doeth according to the counsels of His own will, in the armies of heaven and amongst the inhabitants of the earth. J.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1870.

"The year of the cholera.

Crime.

The Dark Side of Life.

Another ministerial scandal, presenting worse features than the Cook Johnston case, excites considerable excitement in Orange and Asbury, New York. The facts are as follows: The Reverend George Washburn, of the M. E. Church, has been performing the duties of rector in the Limestone Street Bradford circuit for two years past, and lately has been assigned to Port Alleghany and Eldred circuit. His acquirements were rather limited and his ability was not great, but his apparent devotion and desire to improve had led to his ordination and continuance as a preacher of the gospel. For about two years he has been paying attention to a worthy young lady of Alleghany, and recently the wedding day was appointed for the third time, the guests were assembled, but the expected bride was doomed to a fresh disappointment. Rev. Washburn was then in the hands of the law, arrested at the instance of a Mr. Dubois, father of a young lady whom the wolf in sheep's clothing had seduced under solemn promise of marriage. Rev. Washburn gave $4,000 bail to stand his trial.

John Decker, a well known citizen of Jackson, Miss., purchased fifteen cents worth of strychnine the other day while under the influence of bad whisky, and repairing to his house he procured a tumbler of water and called for his mother, brother and sister. He poured the strychnine into the tumbler, and holding it in one hand, he held out the other to his mother, and reaching for the glass it was dashed to pieces by saying, "Go way, John, you're drunk." Upon being pressed, however, she grasped him by the hand, when he immediately raised the glass to his lips and swallowed the contents. He then told what he had done, and, holding out his hand, bade his brother good-bye. Some time was lost in sending for medical aid, but in about an hour, a powerful emetic relieved him of the poison. The whole charge, ten grains, was trumped up against her on account of this quarrel. Mr. Hogeboom, the father-in-law of the gentleman of wealth and position in his own county, having been formerly aid-de-camp to the Czar. She had met him in Russia, he had fallen in love with her, and followed her to this country. He was her companion when she left New York, they having proceeded at once to Philadelphia, where they were immediately married by Mayor Fox, in proof of which their husband produced a genuine marriage certificate. Monsieur Ragosine handed over two $1,000 five-twenty bonds as bail for his wife's appearance.

Personal.

It is stated that Washington College, Lexington, Va., whereof Gen. Lee is President, has been a recipient of Mr. Peabody's bounty, and, sharing the general admiration and gratitude which his philanthropy has inspired, proposes to be represented at the funeral by her President and two of his associate trustees; and, unless prevented by sickness, they will attend.

Henry Ward Beecher declines the proposed increase to his salary. Sunday morning last, before commencing to preach, Mr. Beecher said, touching the action of the church in raising his salary to $20,000, that he hardly knew what to say about it. He only learned of it through the press, and his friends. He was deeply obliged, but none the less because he could not accept. (Great sensation. Voice, "No, no.") With tears in his eyes, he made long pauses, and said in a broken voice, that he could say what he wished to, this time he could not. He hoped the matter would be reconsidered by the trustees.

Prince Arthur is to arrive in Washington on the 23d or 24th inst. The notion that his visit has a political significance in the United States, or that he has simply directed him to call on us as a neighbor and leave her card. Mr. Thornton has issued cards for a select dinner party, to occur on Monday, the 24th inst., in honor of the Prince, and it is understood that President Grant, Secretary Fish, General Sherman, some of the Cabinet Ministers and members of the diplomatic corps will attend. It is expected that the Prince will not visit here more than four or five days, when he will go to New York and have an opportunity of seeing the Atlantic ocean elephant in its most expansive condition.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, in the course of an article on "Evaporating Water in Connection with Stoves and Furnaces," wherein it takes the ground that the practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces is not conducive to health or comfort, makes the assertion that atmospheric air cannot be "dried up or burned up" by any heating apparatus in use at the present day, and that while heated it has larger capacity to hold vapor than cold air, none of its natural moisture is expelled from it by heat. The writer maintains that the trouble is that most housekeepers keep up too high a temperature, and have the sensation of dryness. If the heat of dwellings is kept at a normal standard, the warm air contains all the moisture needed for health or comfort. If the temperature is abnormally high, the train of evils which follow are not avoided by evaporating large quantities of water. In families where this is practiced there have been unusually more catarrhal difficulties, more rheumatism, more headache, than in other houses where no evaporation is allowed, and where the heat is kept at a uniform temperature. It is scarcely necessary to remark that there are other scientific and medical authorities in total disagreement with this theory.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 5th gives the agricultural record of Minnesota for 1869 closing its statements as follows: "Our readers will see the account, as we figure it for 1869, in an agricultural point of view, is one of great *disaster to the farmers of Minnesota with few exceptions*. This is gross work, for we know what we talk about and can produce the facts to prove our assertions. Awfully in debt, low price for produce, that little used, much more paid for hired men, too many implements bought on credit, some wheat sprouted, potatoes frozen in the ground, bugs to fight forepart of the year, corn rotted in the ground generally, cold spring and summer, with gentle rains until threshing time, when it culminated in a terrific flood in September, haystacks floating around the country at random, ending with the hardest freeze in October ever known since the State was settled, which rendered the season disastrous to many a hard working gardener and fruit sower, as well as the farmer."

Senator M. B. Lowry.

The Truth Concerning a Private Conversation of His Secretary, Which was Misrepresented by a Correspondent.

Harrisburg, January 17, 1869.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention has been called to an extract from a private letter published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of this morning, purporting to give a conversation I had with a gentleman on the floor of the House one evening last week. The letter states I said *"that there was a direct bargain made by Lowry with the Democrats to this effect: that if he, Lowry, would assist in coaxing Snull and giving his vote to Findlay, the Democrats would vote for Irwin."* The writer has either wilfully or unintentionally misrepresented what I said. What I did state was *that there was no direct bargain made by Lowry with the Democrats, and that the only arrangement entered into was an unsolicited agreement on the part of the Democrats that if Lowry would maintain the position he had already voluntarily taken on the Snull-Findlay case they would assist him in electing Irwin State Treasurer.* I made no statement that Lowry "would run next year for senator against the regular nominee of the party," or that *"he would have to look to the Democrats for support,"* as the letter asserts. I did, though, say that "if Lowry should be an independent candidate for State Senator next year, he would doubtless draw a large vote from both parties on local issues," or something to that effect. I am not authorized, however, nor did I say that Lowry would be a candidate for re-election for Senator, in any way, shape or manner.

By giving this explanation a place in your columns you will oblige

Yours, very respectfully, A. M. Martin.

Bishop Duggan.

His Reported Insanity and Incarceration—The Case of Bishop Rese.

[From the Chicago Post.]

A well known physician of this city, who has had good opportunities of learning, gives it as his opinion that Bishop Duggan, of this Roman Catholic diocese, is not insane, as has been reported, but has been removed to some distant place and put in confinement for the rest of his days. It is well known that the affairs of the diocese have suffered greatly under his management, and that Revs. Dunne, Coles, McMullen, Butler and other parish priests made complaints to the see, at Rome, against Mr. Duggan. He has been absent most of the time for years, and at such times, under the care of the Vicar General, Mr. Dunne, the diocese is said to have prospered, the Bishop's return being always followed by trouble. The hierarchy of the Church, it is known, have been making an investigation into the condition of affairs, and it is now believed that the last absence of the Bishop is caused by his being sentenced to actual, though mitigated confinement, as a punishment for his maladministration, and that the report of his insanity was devised to cover up the actual facts. It is certain that Rev. Mr. Foley, of Baltimore, has been appointed and has accepted the appointment of Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese, and that he has accompanied by a strong request from the Archbishops of Baltimore and Cincinnati that he would not accept, and also by a telegram to that effect from the Cardinal. As a Catholic Bishop cannot be deposed, except for heresy, Rev. Foley will now Bishop the title of "coadjutor," though Mr. Duggan has no voice in the conduct of the Diocese. The report above given is the general opinion of the medical men who have examined the case.

In this connection the Cleveland *Leader* refers to the almost forgotten case of Bishop Rese, as follows: "The public will recall to a very similar case that occurred thirty years ago. In 1838 Bishop Rese was bishop of the diocese of Michigan. For some violation of the ecclesiastical rules of Romish faith, which was done by expressing liberal theological views somewhat after the style of Father Hyacinthe, the Bishop was summoned to Rome to answer the charge. Some few years after his departure the story became current in the press of the period that a Bishop, who was an American citizen, was confined in the cells of the Inquisition—then in full blast in Rome—for offenses committed in this country. It aroused some feeling that the Pope should presume to imprison an American citizen for offenses committed here, and our Government was called upon to demand his release. At length the matter was made, and it was found that this incarcerated person was none other than Dr. Rese, and that he was not a citizen of this country, being an unnaturalized Frenchman. Consequently his case was beyond the reach of our Government."

Subsequently it was ascertained that Bishop Rese was on trial before the Popish tribunal, and was acquitted. Chicago, and Bishop Duggan, declined to do on the ground of conscientious scruples, and that he was then confined in Monastery for life. The fact is it has never been heard of. What his fate was can only be conjectured.

A Nineteen Million Heiress

A Lover's Remembrance—Five Millions Paid Over.

[From the Troy Times, January 18.]

Some months since we published a statement to the effect that Miss Gray, a milliner, of Fort Edward, had become the fortunate heiress to $19,000,000, which her lover, a young Englishman, had willed to her upon his dying bed. The main fact in the case proved to be true, but we now learn that it was not to the lover, but to his father that Miss Gray is indebted for her extraordinary good fortune. It seems the latter, on his return to England, like too many others, proved inconstant and married another lady against his father's will, leaving the son to remorse at his faithlessness or from some other cause, certain it is the young man died in about a year after his return, and left all his property to his father. The old gentleman was so affected by the loss of his son, whom he became reconciled to his daughter-in-law, upon his death left one-half of his property to the Government of England, and the remaining half, $19,000,000, to Miss Gray, the Fort Edward milliner. The sum was so large that many people were disposed to doubt its truth when it first appeared, but the fact that Miss Gray already received the first instalment of her fortune, a trifle of $1,000,000, from the British Consul in New York, on Tuesday last, and received a dispatch from the Consul announcing that the remaining $17,000,000 would on the following day she left Fort Edward for New York, where it was paid over to her.

What Are Comets?

Prof. Tait, in his last Introductory lecture at the Edinburgh University, says: "Persons in the habit of thinking that a comet is a mere shower of stones (meteorites, and fragments of iron. It is at least certain, that such a shower would behave, in its revolution round the sun, very much as comets are seen to do, and that, as we have reason to believe is the case with comets, it would be drawn out after a few revolutions, and its density so reduced, so as to be spread over the greater part of its orbit. If the earth, then, were at any time to encounter the orbit of such a comet, it would, through a stream of such stones, all moving approximately in parallel lines and with equal velocities, be encountering the earth's atmosphere with the enormous relative velocity due to the intersection of their orbits, and, in the case of orbits, described sometimes with a retrograde motion, in the opposite direction. By the laws of perspective, describe paths all apparently diverging from one point in the heavens, and that point would be rendered visible by the incandescence of the meteorites due to friction of the air. Now this is exactly what we see, markedly in August and November, every year, less definitely at other fixed periods. Again, in the case of the August and November meteorites we have been determined, and found to be identical with those of two known comets."

The editor of the New York *Jewish Times* delivered a lecture on Saturday evening in that city, in which he expounded very fully the doctrines held by the Jewish reformers. It would seem that the changes almost reform the Hebrew religion out of sight. The tenets may be stated very briefly. The reformed Jews reject the idea of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and indeed the notion of any supernatural revelation, and believe only in the God of nature and the God of humanity. The only revelation accepted by them is the general history of the race. They do not believe in the restoration of the nation to the Holy Land, and to power under a prince of the House of David, but say that the object of the religion is to spread the knowledge of the one God throughout the whole earth. The notion of a personal Messiah is also unhesitatingly rejected, and the idea is substituted that the Hebrew nation is the Messiah. In addition to these changes they propose to discard all prayers and ceremonies founded on the idea of animal sacrifice, to admit the equality of women, to acknowledge the validity of modern laws of marriage and divorce, and in fine to abandon every distinguishing characteristic of the old religion, not implying any tenet that is peculiar to Christianity.

FOR DROPSY,
FOR GRAVEL.
Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder,
Morbid Irritation of the Urethra,
Morbid Irritation of the Bladder,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
PAIN IN

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EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, 1870.

Money is in active demand, but the supply is hardly equal to the demand. Borrowers are pretty liberally supplied, however, and the exceptional cases are generally the fault of the paper offered.

There was more activity in local stocks today. Money becoming plentier excites a demand for our local securities. Second National Bank stock sold at par, and 82 was bid for Allegheny Valley bonds. There was more than ordinary inquiry to-day for these bonds, but the price does not advance commensurate with the r worth as an investment.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizen's National Bank	9	59
Exchange National Bank	67	00
Allegheny National Bank	67	75
People's National Bank	129	50
Lawrenceville Saving Bank	28	25

—In New York money is in very abundant supply at 6@7 per cent. on call, and 4@5 per cent. upon demand loans made in bank currency, which still is redundant. Not only the banks, but also private bankers are receiving considerable amounts from the interior, and the week opens with indications the gain in currency resources indicated by the two last bank statements will be continued through this week also.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	118	117¾	118¼
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds, new	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds '68	114¼	114¼	114¼
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	121¾	121¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	118¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113½	113½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113½		¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	113½	113½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113½	113½		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾		¼
U. S. Currency 6s	109¾	109¾		¼

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

January 18, 1870.	10:00 M.	12:10 M.	1:45 M.	2:50 M.	4:00 M.
New York Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	23	22¾	23	23	23¼
Harlem	137¾	137¾	137¾		
Reading	94	94	94	94¼	94¼
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	86¼	86	86¼
Illinois Central		113¾	113¾		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾	92¼	92	92	
Chicago and Northwestern	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	
Do preferred	85¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
Rock Island		90¾	90¾		
St. Paul	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾
St. Paul, preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Toledo and Wabash		52¾	54¾		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and Alton	144	144	144		
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28¾			
Western Union Telegraph	38	37¾	37¾		
Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Adams Express		69			
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		30¾	31¼		
American M. U. Express		25¾	25¾		
United States Express		54	53		
Merchants Union Ex.					
Gold	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾		
Erie	23	23		¼
Harlem	137½	137¾		¼
Reading	94¼	94¼		
Mich. Central	87½	87½		1½
Mich. Southern	85¼	86¼	¼	
Illinois Central	113	113¾	¾	
Cleve. and Pitts	93	92		1
Chicago and North.	73¾	74¼	¼	
do preferred	86¼	87½	1¼	
Rock Island	106½	107¾	1¼	
St. Paul	74¼	74¾	¼	
do preferred	87¾	87¾		
Tol. and Wabash	54¾	54¾	¾	
do preferred		87¾		¼
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾		¼
Chicago and Alton	144	145	1	
Ohio and Miss.	29¼	28¾		¼
Western U. Tel.	38¼	38¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	42¾	42		¼
Adams Express	69	69		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾	29¾		¼
American M. U. Ex.	25¾	25		¼
United States Ex.	54	53		1
Merch. U. Ex.				

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) quotes United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, 1870.

Our general merchandise markets exhibits very little improvement this week, and there is not much looked for before February. Buyers continue to purchase with great caution, buying only as they want from hand to mouth. We have little if any changes to report since our last, and quote as follows the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ALMONDS—Pearls are quoted at 20@22c per gallon, and soda at 16@18c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Scarce. Dull at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—Market well supplied and dull. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good at $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25; and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—In good supply at 28@33c for good to extra choice roll.

BEANS—Dull at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 16½c; S. C. shoulders at 15c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; lard in tierces 17½c; lard in buckets 18½c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half bbls 19½c. F. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3-lb cauldrons 20½c ₱ lb.

Mess PORK—Per bbl $31 00.

CHEESE—Market unchanged but firmer. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg at 16½@16½c; Ohio Factory 18c; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19c; New York Goshen at 19½c; Limburger at 19½@20c, and Sweitzer at 20@20½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $13@15 ₱ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters, 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₱ lb for pared.

CHESTNUTS—We quote at $4 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Supply continues good and prices nominal, ranging from 5@8 ₱ bbl, as to quality and refined barrel.

EGGS—Demand light, with small sales of strictly fresh at 33@35c ₱ dozen. Limed dull at 30c ₱ dozen.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons light, and market firm at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $13 00@15 00 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are moderate, with sales at $4 25@4 50 ₱ cwt.

LIVE HOGS—We quote at the Central Stock Yards dull at $3 00@3 75 for Philadelphia, and $3 00@3 00 for Yorkers.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a good demand with very light receipts. Sales are readily made of dressed turkeys at 18@20c; chickens at 14@15c; ducks 20c; geese 90c@$1 each; and live chickens, ₱ pair, by the coop, 60c.

HIDES—Sales at 36 ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $6 00@$ 6 25 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $3 75@4 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 10@2 15 ₱ bush.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 45, and No. 2 at 95c ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are light, with a moderate demand. On the track, prime peachblows command 50c, and store 55@60c ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 9@c$1; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 65@1 90 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—Trade light and prices unchanged. Family and superfine winter wheat flour commands $5 50@6, and choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50. There is very little difference in the prices between mills and stores. Common and low grades are entirely nominal in price, say from $4 25@5 25 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $4 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 65@1 70 per bushel.

GRAIN—Market continues quiet with nothing new to note in prices. Red winter wheat is in very light receipt and yet dull at $1 55@1 58 ₱ bushel. There is a moderate demand for oats at 85@87c ₱ bushel for car, and 85@87c for shelled. No old corn in market. Rye is dull and nominally 95c@$1 ₱ bushel, very little selling for cash above 95c. Oats are in fair receipt and rather dull at 67@68c ₱ bushel on the track. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, about $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel for good spring.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 06, common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1870.

CATTLE—The run was very light this week not exceeding over 350 head, against fully 1,200 head the previous week. Most of the cattle on sale were from Chicago, with a considerable number from Ohio, Indiana and some from Kentucky. There were but few offered from Western Pennsylvania. The supply being light there was considerable activity in the market, and choice cattle were quickly picked up at about the same prices that ruled for the same cattle one week ago, wood to prime fat steers sold at $6 50@7 50 ₱ cwt, and a few very choice at $7 75 ₱ cwt. Sales of 22 head of Washington county, Pa., steers, heifers and bulls were made at $4 25@6 00 ₱ cwt. Sales 22 head Greene county, Pa., stock at $5@6 00 ₱ cwt. Stock cattle sold at $4 50@5 50 ₱ cwt. There were no extra cattle in the market. There were sales of 14 head of Pennsylvania stock made by Stakeley Ross, at $5 50@6 00 ₱ cwt. Some Butler county, Pa., stock sold at $5@5 00 ₱ cwt. All the cattle on sale were disposed of.

HOGS—The run this week has been large and the market dull. Nearly all the sales this week were made at retail. We quote prime to choice at $5 50@5 75 ₱ cwt; a few very extra sold at $5 75@5 90 ₱ cwt. Our city butchers bought very sparingly, as the weather is warm, and but a light demand for fresh pork. SHEEP—The supply of sheep was fair, and the quality mostly good. Prime to choice were in demand and quickly picked up at full prices. One of our butchers, Peter Tesh, bought of Holmes, Lafferty & Glass 25 head of extra, averaging 130 lbs each, at the rate of $8 00 ₱ cwt. Sheep weighing from 90 to 100 lbs sold readily at $7 50@7 90 ₱ cwt. Medium to fair sold at $5 50@6 00 ₱ head, and very common to common at $4 50@5 25 per head, the best of good Allegheny county Pa., sheep sold at $6 00 per head, Butler county Pa., was fairly represented, one lot of 60 head averaging 90 lbs each, sold at $4 90 per head; another lot of 142 head at an average of $5 50 per head; another lot 150 head at $5 00@5 50; and 1 one lot of 60 head at $2 75@3 75 per head.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday about came to a stand still. There was nothing done worthy of special notice. There seems to be a wide difference in the views of dealers so far as relates to prices, whilst holders are not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE—There were no transactions. Spot or January, S. O., 12½c bid and 12¾c wanted; January to July, S. O., 12½@12¾c ₱ gallon.

REFINED—The market evinced a little of animation, with a steady feeling and little disposition to operate by either buyer or seller. Nominal figures are: January, 30½c; February, 30½c; March, 30½c; March to June 30½c, asked. Crude 16c. Market firm, but very quiet.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

B. S. Duncan..... 322 | H. W. C. Tweddle..80

Total..... 402

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 991 bbls to Tack Brock & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 629 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweddle, 186 bbls lub to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.

Total Shipments Refined..... 1,523 bbls

Total Shipment Lubricating..... 186 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 18, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ¼ off buying, and ¼ prem bid selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $4 90@5 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Easier and in lower; sales of No 1 at 81½c; No 2 at 77½c, closing at 77½c for No 2 cash and seller the month; No 1 at 81½c, closing at 81½c for No 2 cash and seller the month; No 2 at 78c, closing at 77½@78c for new no grade, closing at 75@75½c for No 2; this afternoon nominally 74c.

OATS—Dull at 39@40c for No 2 closing at 39½c.

RYE—Firmer and a shade more active at 76c for No 2.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominally at 80@85c for No 2.

HIGH WINES—Dull and in lower, closing at 92c for wooden, and 95c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Nothing doing. New Orleans quotations—Fairly active. Mess pork in fair demand and firm at $20 50@20 75 for seller January. Meats steady; dry salted shoulders 10½@10¾c, green shoulders 11½c; dry salted sides 13½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Fairly active and steady at $7 75@8 00 for packers, and $8 12½@8 12½ for prime lots, dividing on 200.

LIVE HOGS—Dull and unchanged at $5 25@5 75 for common; $5 90@6 20 for fair to good, $6 30@6 75 for extra to fair.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 25@5 85 for butchers' stock; $6 25@7 50 for good to choice shipping.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton heavy; sales of 2,500 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 2,788 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; 5@10c better, and 10@15c more active for common to fair grades; sales of 6,100 bbls at $4 50@5 80 for superfine State; $5 90@6 10 for extra State; $4 95@5 10 for superfine Western; $5 75@6 25 for common to fair extra Western; $6 10@6 30@6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 00 for good to choice do; $5 75@6 10 for fancy do; $6 15@6 25 for extra Genesee. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer sales 25 bbls western at 91c. Grain—Receipts 17,000 bush wheat; 1,000 bush barley and 10,000 bush oats. Wheat heavy and in lower; sales 42,000 bush at $1 34@1 46 for spring; $1 46@1 49 for winter red; $1 47@1 52 for amber western; $1 52 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley dull and lower. Barley malt quiet and firm at a decline in values. Oats heavy and in lower; sales 42,000 bush at 80@82c for new; 84@85c for old mixed western; 86@87c for old white western. Provisions—Pork dull and heavy; sales 500 bbls at $20 50@20 75 for seller January; $20 75@20 87½ for seller February; $20 87½@21 00 for seller March. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard heavy; sales 500 bbls at 19½@19¾c for steam rendered; also 200 tierces steam, seller March, at 19¾c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady at 10@16c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm. Molasses dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and steady at 12@20c for Rio.

LATER—Flour closed dull, without material change, and 5@10c lower than yesterday. Wheat 1@2c lower, and $1 46@1 52 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and heavy at 95@$1 00. Barley dull and heavy at 85@90c. Oats dull and heavy at 84@85c for western. Pork dull and heavy at $20 75@21 00 for seller January; $21 00@21 12½ for seller February; $21 12½@21 25 for seller March. Lard heavy at 19½@19¾c for steam rendered; also 200 tierces steam, seller March, at 19¾c. Whisky dull at 91c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm. Molasses dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady at 9@9½c for Cuba muscovado. Coffee steady at 12@20c for Rio. Petroleum firm; crude 20c; refined 30½@30¾c. Provisions quiet and steady. Beef hams steady; sales 10 bbls at $18 50@19 00. Cut Meats steady; sales 100 pkgs middles at 13½c; 50 pkgs shoulders at 10½@11c; 100 pkgs hams at 16½@16¾c. Lard quiet and steady; sales 500 bbls January, 19½c; 500 bbls February, 19¾c; 500 bbls January, 20c; 500 bbls March, 20¼c. Butter quiet and steady; sales 300 bbls at 20@32c for fair to prime state. Cheese quiet and steady at 10@16c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—Flour unchanged; family $5 75@6 00; extra $5 50@5 75; superfine $5 25@5 50; fancy $5 00@5 25. Corn dull and unchanged at 80@86c. Rye dull and nominal at 90@95c. Oats dull and unchanged at 50@56c. Barley dull; prime for No 1 spring quoted at $1 00@1 20 and $1 10@1 20 for No 2 fall. Provisions dull. Pork $20 50@20 75 for seller January; $21 00@21 12½ for seller February; $21 12½@21 25 for seller March. Lard 19½@19¾c for seller January; 19¾c for seller February; 20c for seller March. Bulk meats held higher and quiet; sales 100 pkgs shoulders 10½@10¾c; 50 pkgs clear rib and clear sides 13½@13¾c; 100 pkgs clear rib sides 13¾c; 50 pkgs clear sides 14c. Bacon steady; sales 100 pkgs shoulders 11½@11¾c; 50 pkgs clear rib sides 14¼c; 50 pkgs clear sides 14½c. Whisky dull at 91c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady at 10@16c.

Allegheny Station.

R Rhey & Son, 100 bbls flour; J. Rhodes, 1 car barley; R C Kennedy & Bro, 5 do do; Kaffenbarger & Co, 1 car mdse; A J Pentlicost, 30 tons laddrex; J Cassline, 50 bdls hides; Moon & Bros, 5 bbls apples; J R Holmes & co, 1 car lime.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

H F Barnes, 1 car lumber; Smith & Fox, 5 bdls; Bidwell & T, 5 bbls oil; 46 bbls do; 10 casks do; Cassell Tucker & Co, 5 bbls do; Lewis & Co, 2 do; 2 bdls; Prentice & Bro, 13 cases tobacco; R F Weldon, 10 do do; Pennsylvania Co, 5 bbls oil; 5 do do; Shoenberger & Co, 61 bbls apples; 2 do eggs, 1 do butter; McClaine & A, 59 bbls do.

Allegheny Station.

H Faulk, 5 cases boots; C C Boyle & co, 1 car lumber; S Steel & son, 34 bbls cocoa; H T Kennedy, 1 car wheat; J O'Hanlin, 25 box soap; G McFarren, 5 do do; J Kelly, 5 do do; Gaw & Allen, 1 car lumber; 25 do do; K Bros, 10 do do; T H & J Carson, 5 do do; Dyer, 1 bdle hoop poles; R Nicholson, 1 bdle do; Hock & Moutler, 1 case tobacco; M Steel & son, 50 sacks corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Meanor & Harper, 5 bbls lard; 1 do onions, 2 do butter; 1 do eggs; 1 do feathers; 1 do tobacco; 2 do bdls; 2 do do; J Kohen, 30 do do; A Hahn, 12 do do; Bell & Co, 25 do do; Bell & Bro, 10 do do; Bell & Co, 5 do do; 5 do do; 1 bdle meal; J R McKee, 43 bbls oil; Hock & Moutler, 1 case tobacco; M Steel & son, 50 sacks corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Moore & Harper, 5 bbls lard; 1 do onions, 2 do butter; 1 do eggs; 1 do feathers; 1 do tobacco; 2 do bdls; Johnston & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Wells, L & co, 183 do do; Wallace, C & co, 5 bbls do; 2 do do; Wallace & Co, 1 do butter; Wallace, C & co, 5 bbls ware; G N Hoffman, 60 do lard; Penfold & Co, 1 do do; Bell & Co, 1 do do; Penfold & J Kerr, 18 tubs cheese; R Pflaum, 10 bags beans, 1 bag bags; J R Scranton, 10 cases lard; Harbaugh & D, 10 bbls lard oil; E H Myers, 5 do do; J S Holworth, 10 cases lard; Atlantic Ref Co, 10 do do; D Wallace, 26 bbls flour; J Berdman, 1 bdl; butterc; Mellon & Bro, 1 car deer sack; W H Graff & co, 6 bbls butter; A Kirkpatrick, 12 bags c seed; B L Fahnestock & co, 1 bbl alcohol; J Ader et bro, 15 do do; Mc Clurg, Hastings, S & co, 7 do rags; Bricker & co, 1 car hay; Pier, J & co, 20 sk barley; J Lehr, 1 bbl fluid; Gerwig & co, 3 bales twine; McCrum, G & co, 3 bales yarn; Colsigners, 1 bx snuff.

Allegheny Station.

R Rhey & Son, 100 bbls flour; J. Rhodes, 1 car barley; R C Kennedy & Bro, 5 do do; Kaffenbarger & Co, 1 car mdse; A J Pentlicost, 30 tons laddrex; J Cassline, 50 bdls hides; Moon & Bros, 5 bbls apples; J R Holmes & co, 1 car lime.

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Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Meanor

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Arraignment of Rochefort—Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Demand of the Government Granted by a vote of 226 to 34—Great Excitement Among the People—Crowds Dispersed by the Military—Death of Deputy Raspail—English View of the Selkirk Rebellion—Storage of Petroleum in London—American Bishops Opposed to the Dogma of Infallibility—Relations of Bismarck and Burlingame Most Cordial, &c., &c.

Spanish Sympathy for Rochefort.

PARIS, January 17.—*La Marseillaise* to-day publishes the following dispatch from Madrid: "A public meeting of 20,000 Republicans in Madrid by unanimous vote send congratulations to Paris, and to Deputy Rochefort, the devoted champion of Democracy."

The Arraignment of Rochefort.

In the Corps Legislatif the debate on the arraignment of Deputy Henri Rochefort was opened. From the beginning of the sitting the chamber was crowded with spectators, and all the Deputies were present. Rochefort occupied his usual seat, and all members of the Cabinet were present. M. Estancelin opened the discussion with a proposition made on the part of the Left Center. He said they felt confident of the strength of the Ministry, and would advise that the prosecution against the offending Deputy be abandoned.

M. Ollivier replied that the Government could not accept this proposal. He demanded a vote of the Chamber on the question as issued, otherwise the ministry could not continue in office. This declaration was received with applause from all parts of the hall.

M. Rochefort, in a violent speech, declared the Ministry were determined to get rid of him as a deputy, not to engage to destroy him. Rochefort was frequently interrupted by protestations from the members. A large military force is on hand. The debate is still going on at this hour, 3 P. M.

PARIS, 5 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif M. Rochefort made a brief and bitter speech in reply to the Minister of Justice, and was frequently interrupted by spectators in the gallery and lobbies. Immense crowds of people are gathered in the Place de la Concorde and on the quay of the Tuileries opposite the hall of the legislative body. The guards have been doubled.

5:30 P. M.—The police prevented the people from crowding around the Legislative Chambers. The public are not permitted to cross the Pont de la Concorde, which leads directly to that point.

SIX P. M.—The debate is closed, and the Chamber has decided to grant the demand of the Government for the arraignment of Rochefort. The vote stood 226 for and 34 against prosecution. As soon as the vote was announced, Deputy Gambon rose and protested against this sudden termination of the debate, which he charged was brought about to prevent the proper consideration of so grave a question. The Chamber then adjourned.

When the news of the result was received by the crowds waiting outside, a great demonstration was made in favor of Rochefort in the Place de la Concord.

6:30 P. M.—Another popular manifestation of sympathy for Rochefort is reported in the Boulevard Montmarte.

8 P. M.—Crowds are still collected in the streets shouting for Rochefort.

The Popular Demonstration.

PARIS, January 18.—The great demonstration of last night, on the Boulevard, by the friends of Rochefort, was enthusiastic. The crowd was finally dispersed by the military without any serious conflict, and the troops occupied the Boulevard until this morning. The police were also very active all night. There was considerable disorder, and many arrests were made. At this hour (1:30 P. M.) the city is quiet.

Death of Deputy Raspail.

M. Raspail, one of the Deputies in the Corps Legislatif, died this forenoon.

The Winnepeg Rebellion as Viewed from the English Standpoint.

LONDON, January 18.—The *News* of to-day, speaking in regard to the Winnepeg rebellion, does not attach much importance to the movement, but intimates that the Red River people can't hope for recognition as a crown colony so long as a rebellion continues.

Execution Postponed.

PARIS, January 18.—The execution of Trauppman, the murderer of the Kinck family, fixed for to-day, has been postponed until next Tuesday.

Negotiations Concluded.

BERLIN, January 17.—The negotiations between the Prussian Government and the Chinese Embassy were concluded to-day.

Keen Thrusts between Gambetta and Ollivier.

PARIS, January 18.—The Corps Legislatif held an animated session to-day. There was an acrimonious discussion between Minister Ollivier and Deputy Gambetta. The latter, in the course of a personal attack, declared the Minister was the last person to speak to any one of conscience, as his own was most supple. This caused great agitation in the Chamber, and the Deputy was called to order. Later in the debate M. Gambetta indulged in another attack on the Minister, when a deputy exclaimed, "I recall the gentleman to order." Gambetta replied, "and I recall the Minister to a sense of decency." A scene of violent excitement followed this passage, and proceedings were interrupted some minutes. As soon as order was restored, the discussion was dropped and other questions taken up.

Funeral of Raspail.

It is reported deputations from other cities are coming here to attend the funeral of Raspail. Fears of disorder are entertained.

Execution To-day.

Trauppman, the murderer of the Kinck family, will be executed to-morrow.

Storage of Petroleum at London.

LONDON, January 18.—In consequence of the disastrous effects of a recent petroleum fire in this city, merchants are devising means for the safe storage of coal oils, and various plans are on foot for improved warehouses.

At a Premium.

West India and Panama telegraph stock is quoted at a premium.

Civil Marriages in Spain.

MADRID, January 18.—The Spanish Bishops attending the Council at Rome have united in a protest against the authorization in Spain of civil marriages.

American Bishops Opposed to Infallibility.

LONDON, January 18.—Letters from Rome say the American Bishops object to the declaration of the dogma of infallibility, on the ground that it will tend to check proselytism among Protestants.

Relations of Bismarck and Burlingame.

BERLIN, January 18.—The relations between Count Bismarck and Mr. Burlingame, of the Chinese Embassy, are of the closest and most cordial character. They have frequent conferences, and there is good reason to believe that a treaty with China has been adjusted on the most satisfactory terms.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 18.—The steamers City of Baltimore, St. Laurent, Prussian and Celtia have arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 18.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. American securities quiet; 5-20s, 1862, 86½; '65s, old, 86⅝; '67s, 85⅞; 10-40s, 84⅝. Erie, 18. Illinois Central, 91½. Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅝.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, January 18.—Bonds flat at 91⅝.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, January 18.—Bourse dull; rentes 73 francs 30 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—The weather is fair throughout England. Favorable accounts from Manchester cause activity in cotton at Liverpool. Sales of 14,000 bales uplands at 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d.

Wheat 9s@9s 1d for California white; 7s 8d@7s 9d for red winter, and 8s@8s 2d for white. Receipts for three days 27,500 quarters, all American. Corn 22s 6d. Oats 2s 9d. Peas 35s 6d. Flour 25s.

Pork 102s 6d. Beef 92s. Lard 69s. Cheese 71s. Bacon 57s.

Produce unchanged. Refined petroleum 2s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, January 18.—Spirits turpentine at 46s 6d. Sugar easier; on spot 28s 3d. Linseed cakes closing 9s. Linseed 29s@29s 3d. Refined petroleum 1s 9d. Turpentine firm.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Petroleum firm at 66½ francs.

BREMEN and Hamburg firm.

ANTWERP, January 18.—Petroleum closed firm at 61 francs.

HAVRE, January 18.—Cotton firm at 130¾ francs.

What Becomes of the Grain?

This is a question that is just now puzzling the people of Buffalo, who find that their grain trade in 1869 fell off largely from 1868, and who lament the fact that while the grain receipts of Western ports increase, those of Buffalo diminish. The Buffalo *Courier*, treating of these facts, says: "It appears that the enormous total of Western grain receipts, of which formerly the great bulk reached this city, there are now scarcely three-eighths shipped to Buffalo, while less than one-fourth of the same seeks its way to the seaboard by the Erie canal." It then gives figures to show that a large amount of the grain that is unaccounted for has reached the sea board at points other than New York. It has come by railway, and as we have often said, when grain takes the cars it reaches tide water at a dozen points. It leaves by water, *if comes necessarily to New York*, and New York city may as well make a note of this and give all the aid it can to the Erie Canal. At Montreal alone the grain receipts this year are over 12,000,000 of bushels, against less than six millions last year. Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia will show similar returns.

But there is one fact about the movement of grain which is not generally understood. The Liverpool price controls the prices here, and yet the total export of grain from this country is hardly worth mentioning beside the total crop. The estimated crop of corn and wheat in the United States for 1868 was 980,000,000 bushels. Other grains were 40,000,000 more. The total export for the year was but 18,000,000 bushels, less than 2per cent. of the crop. Of this almost 16,000 00 bushels were exported from this city. Of 85,000,000 bushels received at the five lake ports only a little more than one-fifth went abroad; the rest was shipped eastward and dropped along the seaboard for the people. These two constituted the whole thousand millions of grain in bread, in whisky, or in other provisions. The Eastern States produce breadstuffs to the value of only eight or ten dollars to each of the population. Eight or ten dollars from sixty to seventy dollars worth. And it is of this abundance that our exports are supplied. So, the question is answered. Most of the grain goes into the people's mouths, and a little of it across the seas.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

It is currently reported that Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, will pronounce the funeral oration at Portland on the second day after the arrival of the Peabody funeral fleet, which will be due on the 28th inst. The monitors Terror and Miantonomah sailed from Boston yesterday to escort the funeral fleet into Portland. Admiral Farragut will proceed to Portland by rail to take charge of the impending naval ceremonies.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

MESSRS. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, near Dorrington's feed store, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

The Allegheny river was running very swiftly yesterday.

STILL IN THE LOCK-UP.—Edward Ryan, the insane man arrested on Monday night is still in the lock-up.

SIXTY DAYS.—John Wesley Knox, the alleged wife beater, noticed yesterday, has been exiled for sixty days at the work-house.

TO THE POOR FARM.—The insane boy Michael Brady, arrested on Monday evening, has been sent to the Poor Farm by Mr. Fortune.

TAKEN OVER.—Thomas J. Campbell, the wife murderer has been removed to his new quarters in the Western Penitentiary.

NOT IN OPERATION.—We are informed that several mills on the South side have been compelled to cease operations on account of the rise in the Monongahela river.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.—Last evening, St. Cecilia's cornet band, attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, played some most delightful music at the Orphans' Fair.

SOLDIERS EN ROUTE WEST.—Two hundred United States soldiers passed through our city yesterday *en route* for the far West. They are ordered out there to do "indian duty."

A COMPLAINT.—We hear complaint of a dereliction of duty on the part of a policeman on a beat in the Twelfth ward. It is even intimated that he is absent from his on duty, but this, of course, is not credited.

INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson yesterday concluded the inquest on the remains of John D. McClelland, who was accidentally killed on the Eastern railroad on Monday evening. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE LATE DROWNING.—No tidings of the body of W. J. Bell, the unfortunate man who was drowned in the Allegheny river on Monday evening, have been found yet. We were informed yesterday that the unfortunate man had $600 in his pocket at the time of the sad occurrence.

STREET FIGHT.—Three young men named Reilly, Wilson and Dunn, engaged in a free fight, yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at the corner of Penn avenue and Eleventh street. They pummelled each other for some time, but before the police arrived they made GO. No arrests were made.

GONE TO CLAREMONT.—The following named individuals deserted their quarters in the county jail, to sojourn for a time at Claremont Springs: James Brown, Henry Roesmyer, Daniel Reardon, Joseph Dannels, Jackson Beverly, Nicholas Benwath, John Knox, Neely Burns, John Nevin, Patrick Lenon, and Adam Shoemaker. Total—12.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano, overstrung bass, richly carved legs, splendid tone, first-class maker, can be bought for $350 if applied for immediately. Elegant plush top stool included. Best for shipping if desired. Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Patrick McCann and Henry Dickenson, the latter sentenced to six months and the former to one month in the workhouse, were conveyed to that institution yesterday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff Stubbs. Twelve others were taken up from the county jail, for various terms.

OBSTINATE.—Neely Burns, whose arrest and commital to jail has already been noted, was yesterday removed to the workhouse, there to remain for sixty days. Neely refused to answer any questions addressed to him by the prison keeper, and for his obstinacy was shut up in a cell, where fire and water is to be given him the obdurate Neely to terms.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire broke out this morning at one o'clock, in the second story of Hall & Speer's warehouse, located on the corner of Penn avenue and Cecil alley. The fire was occasioned by some rats falling from one of the grate to the floor. An alarm was sounded from box No. 34, but the fire was extinguished before the engines were on the ground.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Workingmen's Savings Bank, on Ohio street, Allegheny, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Dilworth, Herman C. Dellenbach, Wm. Bellstein, John Stephan, Augustus Schlecht, Charles B. Easley, J. S. Clark, C. Klicker and Henry Lentz.

A MARRIAGE IN JAIL.—Charles Exter, who was committed to jail on Saturday last by Alderman Bolster, on a charge of seduction, preferred by Barbara Abel, has been released. He sent for the young lady and had the Alderman yesterday, and consented to marry the girl. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Alderman, and the happy couple went on their way rejoicing.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—We direct the attention of those seeking a first-class, modern style country residence to the card of Mr. J. Graber, in "For Sale" department. The house is new one, built of brick, and of tasteful design. Eleven fine rooms. It is situated immediately on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and is in a delightful neighborhood.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Philomathic Circle held a meeting last night at their hall, on the corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming term. The following is the result: President, John F. Hoffman; Vice President, E. J. Kearney; Secretary, P. M. Hansbrow; Treasurer, John F. O'Brien; Executive Committee, Chas. F. McBride and Thomas McNamee.

TAVERN ENTERED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the saloon of E. Bechtold, No. 81 Federal street, Allegheny, was entered, and several bottles of champagne, one box of cigars, and twenty-five dollars in money stolen. The thief effected an entrance by the rear end of the building. Yesterday afternoon two bottles of champagne and a shawl were found in the alley back of the saloon, which were taken to the Mayor's office. The police, we learn, are on the track of the thief.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday there was a change of forty degrees in the weather in the short space of twelve hours. No one anticipated such a beautiful day yesterday after the disgusting, disagreeable storm on the preceeding day, but a more desirable day could not have been given us than yesterday. The sun shone brightly, the air was warm and balmy. Our thoroughfares were crowded during almost the entire day, and all seemed intent on properly enjoying such a delightful day, considering that it was an occasion not to be repeated often in these times of "changeable weather."

SUDDEN DEATH IN ALLEGHENY.—William W. Rea, aged thirty-six years, died suddenly about half past four o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, Allegheny City. Dr. P. W. Herron was called in, but was unable to give an opinion as to the cause of the death from external appearance, and the testimonies of Coroner Clawson made a post mortem examination of the body, when death was ascertained to have been caused by congestion of the lungs. Deceased was married, a coal miner by occupation, and first complained of feeling unwell about a week ago. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BOY ABUSED.—A little boy named Harry Paul, residing in Birmingham, and who was on a visit to his uncle in the Seventeenth ward on Sunday afternoon, was attacked on Butler street by a crowd of young ruffians, who beat and abused him to a shameful manner, During the attack he was struck on the head by a young boy, said to be D. O'Conner, felled to the earth, and kicked in the head. The injured lad was picked up in an almost insensible condition and taken to the residence of his relative. Afterward he was removed to his home, in Birmingham, where medical attention was secured. An information has been made before Deputy Mayor Nichols by the boy's father against O'Conner. He has not yet been arrested.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Aimes, Miss Mary, Colebrookdale, Pa	3
Bartlet, John W., Harmar, Ohio	3
Caley, Robert, New Brighton, Pa	3
Free, Jacob, Shanksville, Pa	3
Larimer, J. M., Chicago, Ill	3
Metzner, Miss L., Suters Station, Pa	3
Randolph, Geo. F., Johnstown, Pa	3
Ritchey, Miss M. F., Gohseenville, Pa	3
Shedd, S. K., Cleveland, Ohio	3

Rare Flowers.

The Messrs. Murdock, whose place of business is 112 Smithfield street, and whose greenhouses are at Oakland, are extremely fortunate in combining taste and skill in supplying rare flowers, more especially the Camella. More complete specimens of this beautiful flower more exquisite combinations than those of which their nurseries are capable, it is impossible to describe. The Messrs. Murdock have made the delicate camelia a specialty not only, but many other of the rarest of flowers, which they have brought to such a degree of perfection as to challenge admiration. They are prepared to supply the public in almost any quantity and variety, and in such style of arrangement as will blend nature and art in exquisite harmony. It is probable that we can by good news to-morrow by making this confession of the beautiful.

The Daylight Robbery—Arrest of the Thief.

In yesterday's edition we gave the particulars of a daring robbery, which was perpetrated at the jewelry store of Orr & McConahy, No. 111 Federal street, Allegheny, the thief succeeding in taking seven watches valued at four hundred and twenty dollars. The police were notified of the robbery, and at once began to work up the case. They soon were on the track of the thief, and yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, Chief of Police Bowden arrested at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a colored boy aged fifteen years and giving his name as George Brown. At the time of his arrest he was on a freight train and undertook to leave the city. He had a gold watch in his possession, which he threw away on damaging it considerably. He was taken to the lock-up and had a hearing last evening. At the hearing it was entered that he had given six watches to one of his companions named Catlin, who is employed in Rankin's drug store. Catlin, on hearing of the arrest of his companion, returned the watches to the Mayor's office. Brown, it appears, had tried to sell the watches, but failing in this he gave them to Catlin for safe keeping. Brown resides on Herron's alley, near the North Common, Third ward. He was committed to jail, in default of bail to answer the charge at Court.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Reports of the Board of Managers, Finance Committee, Treasurer, and Physician and Superintendent of the Insane Department—Election of Managers for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution, at Dixmont. The number of contributors in attendance was quite large, and many of them had their wives and daughters with them.

The meeting was organized at two o'clock by calling Hon. J. K. Moorhead to the chair. Mr. Moorhead said he had, in former years, attended all the meetings of the contributors, but for the last ten years had about this time been in Congress, and, therefore, unable to be present at the meetings.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The President, John Harper, Esq., then read the annual report of the Managers, for the year 1869, from which we extract as follows:

DEATH OF OFFICERS.

Within the year, the institution has lost by death two of its Managers; John Graham, a Vice President since its organization, and Dr. James Marshall, for many years a member of the Finance Committee. They were noteworthy men in the community, and their loss was a public bereavement.

THE INMATES.

At the commencement of 1869, there were 295 insane patients at Dixmont; 201 have been since admitted, making the total number of 496 under treatment during the year; of these, 162 have been discharged or died, leaving 334 in the Hospital on the last of January, 1870. Of those discharged 66 were restored, 42 improved, 32 unimproved, and 3 were not insane. There were 29 deaths. The general health of the inmates during the year has been excellent.

THE NEW WINGS.

The President, after giving a historical sketch of the institution, alluding to the extensions in the following terms: When the Center Buildings were erected they were supposed to be amply sufficient to accommodate the insane for years to come. Soon facts demonstrated otherwise. On the 5th of May, 1864, an appropriation was made towards the "foundation of a new wing." In March, 1865, another appropriation was made towards this Hospital Extension. The inflated prices of material and labor, occasioned by the war, notwithstanding the economical endeavors of a faithful Building Committee, made this work a very costly one. But its imperative necessity called for it, and justified the outlay. The wing was occupied early in the following month of February, 1867, a large delegation of the members of both branches of the Legislature, including the Committee of Ways and Means, visited Dixmont, and expressed decided approbation of the work done and the management of the institution. The commencement of the *eastern extension* was suggested as a growing necessity, arising out of the increase of insanity, and the wants of Western Pennsylvania. In the Appropriation Bill for that year a sum was awarded to begin the work. This was followed by a further sum in 1868, for putting the wing under roof, and in 1869 by a still additional sum, "for finishing the Eastern Wing, which completes the entire building in accordance with original plan adopted by the Governor of the State." In my last annual report, while suggesting the necessity of the increase, I stated that "*The furnishing* will be all that will be required, an expense comparatively unimportant." I am pleased to say that no more will be asked than the sum of $31,325, the estimate of the Executive Committee for furnishing the new wings. Of this sum probably be ready for occupancy next fall. The Eastern Wing is the counterpart of the Western Wing, but will cost less money. The work thus far has been very satisfactorily done, under the constant inspection of an old experienced builder, whose services were fortunately obtained by Mr. Builder Bennett on whom it is but justice also to add, the valuable assistance of our excellent Superintendent, Dr. Reed. The Wing is closed in and nearly ready for plastering. The plumbers are now at work putting in the heating apparatus.

THE LAND SLIDE.

Alluding to the annoyance and danger caused by the step of earth from the hillside back of the hospital, the President says: The process adopted in 1868, and the spring of last year, was carting away as much clay as possible. This was found both tedious and expensive. In May last a horse railroad was constructed, by means of which an immense body of earth has been removed; this work was continued till the winter set in. In the fall of June last, there fell a heavy shower which caused much alarm, from the torrents of water that flowed over the disturbed earth. This was followed by a still greater one in the 7th of September, which filled the crevices of the fracture of earth, and probably sank to the base of the disturbance; and the following day the vertical embankment facing the buildings was thrust five feet forward. The partially sunk plastering was upheaved to the foundation; and a great portion of the wall was revealed for three feet. The new East wing in process of erection, was also threatened with serious injury. The Committee in charge called to their aid the advice of experienced men, and the united opinion was that *the land slide, the incumbent mass of earth must be removed until repose is effected.* This alarm necessarily sanctioned a vigorous prosecution of the work already in progress; and, judging from the general appearance of things, the distance is so far arrested that a great calamity is averted. A section of the rupture was open, and the slide was found to be in curvilineal form over the natural subsoil; upper edge subsiding towards a horizontal equilibrium; and the body, impelled by the immense weight and stability of the Hospital structure, spends its force by upheaving the roadway. I deem it my duty to place before your honorable bodies the foregoing statement of annoying facts, which have been a source of deep concern to the Managers. It is their intention, when the spring opens, to renew and continue the excavation and grading until the line of repose is permanently obtained; and for this purpose they will ask a further appropriation.

THE FINANCES.

For the financial condition of the Hospital, I direct your attention to the annexed reports of the Treasurer and Physician, which, I trust, are sufficiently condensed and explicit to convey a correct statement of essential facts, and I deem a recapitulation unnecessary.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Alluding to the annual report of Dr. C. B. King, Superintendent of General Hospital in this city, the President says:

Though open for the reception of the sick and accidental injured for but a few months, and not kept this Hospital from being the means of doing the good to humanity which its ample wards afford. The completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in occupying the entire front of the grounds established through the generous benefactions of our citizens. It is hoped before long that nothing will be left undone to make this fine property more available to the wants of the public. I cannot close this report to Dr. King to say, that he is a most worthy gentleman, able and faithful in the discharge of his official duties.

THE SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT.

It is also due to Dr. Reed, Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane to bear testimony to his skill and ability in the performance of the important trust confided to him. His Assistant, Dr. Grayson, resigned last summer the position which he held so long and so well, and his place has been filled by Dr. J. H. Ewing, whose acquaintance I have had but recently, but whose acquaintance I have had but recent with approbation. The other officers of the Hospital fulfil their duties with commendable fidelity.

DONATIONS, LIFE MEMBERSHIPS, ETC.

During the year, the legacy of Richard C. Glyde, referred to in report of 1865, of one thousand dollars, less the sum of $110, United States and State collateral inheritance taxes, was paid to the Treasurer by his executor, Alexander Nimick, Esq., and that of Joseph Bakewell, Esq., paid each to the Treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars, which constitute them life managers. Christopher Zug, Esq., paid nine hundred dollars, which, added to his former subscription, constitutes him a life manager. Wm. Holmes, Esq., paid five hundred dollars, which, added to his former subscription, constitutes him a life manager. John Holmes, Esq., paid eight hundred dollars, which, added to his previous subscription, constitutes him a life manager. Hon. J. K. Moorhead paid to the Treasurer the sum of four hundred dollars, which, added to his former subscription, constitutes him a life manager. [The total sum thus contributed to the funds of the Hospital by the other generous subscriptions have been made, to a considerable amount, for the purpose of adding in the purchase of the farm as joining, and recently added to the Dixmont lands, which will be reported hereafter when the money shall have been paid into the Treasury. This farm is very desirable to the property, as affording protection and ample range of walks and pleasure grounds towards the canal, as well as a natural boundary. Two years ago Miss Dix strongly urged this purchase; and it will be a gratification to that friend of the insane to learn that her wishes have been realized through the liberality of our citizens.

A WORD FOR THE MANAGERS.

In closing this report, I beg to say a word for the Managers of this Institution: They would return to the Legislature their grateful thanks for those generous benefactions which have mainly erected and put in condition the grand structure at Dixmont, which now affords the means of care and cure to those unfortunate children of Western Pennsylvania whose cloud of infirmities cannot express the gratitude they owe for the home and comforts which the Commonwealth has afforded them. Hitherto afflicted ones, suffering from the saddest dispensation of Providence, yet tenderly cared for by a philanthropy known only to modern times, have found in our common humanity a heart to feel, and a tongue to plead their wants; and to thank their benign mother, the State, for the fruits of that Christian civilization which they partake of, to the melioration of their condition, or restoration to that mental health which is so little appreciated until it is either lost or regained.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reuben Miller read the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, having been chosen as a committee for the purpose, have carefully examined and audited the books, accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. John A. Harper, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

His statement for the year, ending January 10th, 1870, herewith attached as part of this report, is an accurate exhibit of the financial business of the year, as shown by his books and vouchers.

Only half the appropriation of the 16th of April, 1869, has been paid to the Treasurer; the other half, $45,787 50, will shortly be drawn from the State. There is in the Hospital Treasury a balance of $22,762 09, which added to the sum uncollected from the State will make $75,-555 59.

This money is specially appropriated as follows:

For Amusement Fund, collected for that purpose	$ 196 44
House for Physician, a benefaction from State and Interest	7,164 36
Retained out of Appropriation of 1867, to build remainder of hall	3,065 00
Retained out of Appropriation of 1868, to enlarge kitchen, &c	2,000 00
Retained out of Appropriation of 1869, for grading excavating, &c	218 40
Retained out of Appropriation of 1869, for new coal siding and shed	2,500 00
Retained out of Appropriation of 1868 and 1869, for finishing East wing	46,975 22
Retained out of Appropriation of 1869, for salaries wages and insurance to June 1st, 1870, end of fiscal year	5,845 71
Total	$6,509 13

The sum, in excess of the above special retentions, $8,509 46 is the amount of profit which has been contributed by managers of the hospital towards the purchase of a farm adjoining Dixmont property, which is not as yet paid for. We have compared the "Year Book" of the Executive Committee, in which is recorded their warrants on the Treasurer, with those already paid by him, and find outstanding and unpaid at the date of this report as follows:

Expense warrants, amounting to	$2,909 78
6 dwelling at Dixmont, warrant	15 50
Warrants on account of "New East Wing"	797 67
	$3,633 95

We have examined the Investment and Trust Funds, and find the same to be correct, viz: An old subscription note supposed to be worthless, $40; Birmingham Planing Road bond (in hands of Solicitor), $250; bills receivable, $1,325; two bonds, $1,000 each, U. S. 5-20's; five bonds, $1,000 each, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; one bond of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, $1,000, and one bond of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, $1,000.

The Trust Funds, held by the Treasurer, are the "Brewer Fuel Fund," invested as follows: $10,000 in U. S., 5-20 bonds, and $10,000 in the City of Pittsburgh, 5 per cent. Compromise bonds; and the "Crawford Fuel Fund," of $10,000 in U. S. 5-20 bonds.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. John A. Harper, Secretary and Treasurer, presented the following report for the year ending January 10th, 1870:

	Dr.
Balance per settlement, January 9th, 1869	$28,793 79
Legislative publication of the State reports, 1867	
Third instalment, appropriation of Commonwealth—John W. Geary, Governor's Message, State Treasurer. No. 285, dated March 25th, 1869, "on account of amount appropriated to said Institution by the section of act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, approved 11th of April, 1868"	25,375 00
Warrant of John W. Geary, Governor, on R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, No. 430, dated September 1st, 1869, first instalment, "on account of amount appropriated to said Institution by the 26th section of an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, approved 5th day of April, 1869"	21,895 75
Individual beneficiaries during the year	5,100 00
Interest received	360 43
Received during the year from the hospital at Dixmont, for sale of portion of public and private lands	59,333 09
Hospital at Dixmont, buildings, &c., amount refunded on compromise by contractor for defective work	861 96
Bills receivable; subscription notes paid	250 00
Total	$187,817 68
CONTRA.	Cr.
Expense Warrants paid for maintenance of Hospital at Dixmont	$ 53,853 50
Expense Warrants for Salaries of Officers, Wages and Insurance	28,229 95
Hospital at Dixmont—Warrants for Building and Improvement	978 15
Hospital at Dixmont—Warrants paid on account of New East Wing	54,211 78
Hospital at Dixmont—Warrants paid on account of Grading, Excavating, &c	9,781 69
Amusement Fund—Expended during the year	339 61
Normal Corporation existing at date of last year's Annual Report, dated January 5th, 1869, and the Bank of Pittsburgh (now Interchanged)	10,000 00
Investment Account—Allegheny Valley Railroad Bonds, purchased by resolution of Board, and credited as donation	2,000 00
Bills Receivable—Individual note received as a donation	1,000 00
Balance in Treasury	22,762 09
Total	$187,847 68

The above balance consists of:

Balance on deposit to credit of Treasurer of Pittsburgh, to the credit of Treasurer	196 44
Cash in the Bank of Pittsburgh to the credit of the Treasurer of Western Pennsylvania Hospital	218 40
Cash in the Bank of Pittsburgh, specially retained from State money for grading excavating, &c	218 40
Cash in the Bank of Pittsburgh, special retained from State money for salaries, of officers, wages and insurance	157 75
Cash in the Bank of Pittsburgh to the credit of the Treasurer on general account	8,911 96
Total	$42,762 09

J. A. HARPER,
Treasurer of Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1870.

On motion the reports were accepted, approved and ordered to be printed.

THE BREWER AND CRAWFORD FUEL FUND.

The report of the Treasurer of the "Brewer Fuel Fund" was then read. The report shows the following exhibit:

Balance in hands of Treasurer	$ 121 05
The report of the "Crawford Fuel Fund" shows the following exhibit:	
Cash received from J. A. Harper, Treasurer	$750 00
Expended for fuel, &c	741 62
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$ 25 37

The reports were approved and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the above mentioned officer, Dr. J. A. Reed, was then read. The report set forth in detail the condition of the Hospital, and from it we take what we deem to be the most important portions.

The year 1868 closed with 295 patients in the Hospital—173 males and 122 females. Since then 201 have been admitted—119 males and 82 females. One hundred and sixty-two have been discharged—97 males and 65 females. The Hospital at present contains 334 patients—195 males and 139 females. Four hundred and sixty-six were under treatment during the year—292 males and 204 females. Five hundred and two was the highest number of males and 143 the highest of females in the Hospital during the year. The number of males and seventy-three was the lowest number of males and 121 the lowest of females in the Institution during the year. The highest number of both sexes was 538—the lowest 236, and the average during the year. There are 240 single apartments in the Hospital, and from the foregoing facts it would appear the Hospital was overcrowded at times. The completion of the east wing of the Hospital will add 87 rooms to those now in use, making in all 282 rooms. The wing will likely be completed during the summer of 1871. A calculation of the increase during the past three years shows that in 1868, 1871. If the increase continues in the same ratio, will cause over three hundred and twelve patients in the Hospital, with 282 sleeping apartments, each of which is taught by experience to be occupied. The two counties in this district for which the managers are authorized to receive patients for detention is stated at 1,633,122. Admitting that the proportion of the insane in Pennsylvania is one in 500, and that the proportion of the insane in the Western district 800 of the whole number, it cannot be crowded into this institution. The Superintendent recommends the establishment of another such hospital in this district, to be located near its northwestern boundary.

If the cases admitted during the year a large proportion may be regarded as chronic cases, 39 having been insane for 1 year and 56 from 1 to 5 years, while 25 had been insane less than 1 year, 26 less than six months, and 21 less than 3 months before admission. Of those admitted were from 10 to 20 years of age, 15 were from 15 to 20, and 15 were over 60 years old. 98 were unmarried, 97 were single, 11 were widowers, and 36 were widowers. There received on orders of the courts of 17 counties, 67 on orders from the authorities having the care of the poor in 16 districts, 86 on the petition of their friends from 18 districts, and 5 from other States.

Of those discharged during the year 46 were restored, 42 were improved, 32 were unimproved, 29 died, and three were not insane. Several statistical tables are annexed to that portion relating to the inner affairs of the Institution since its organization, and also various other important matters of no interest to the general reader.

The Superintendent concludes his report by returning his thanks to the officers of the institution for their fidelity and to the managers for their unstinting zeal in behalf of this most commendable institution.

The report was accepted, approved and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. Herron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contributors tender to the President of the Board, John Harper, Esq., and to the members of the Executive Committee, consisting of Mr. Reuben Miller, chairman, and Isaac Jones, James McCandless, John Fleming, R. C. Grier, Louis Wagner and Theodore Bead, their thanks for their regular weekly visits, and for their general and special care of all the concerns of the Institution.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The meeting then proceeded to an election for managers for the ensuing year, Messrs. Isaac Jones and James McCandless being appointed tellers. The election resulted in the choice of the following Board of Managers:

FOR ONE YEAR.—James M. Cooper, Robert Lyon, Richard E. Breed.

FOR TWO YEARS.—Richard Edwards, Jon. Fleming, Jr., F. R. Brunot, George A. Berry, F. H. Collier, J. B. McFadden, Alex. Speer and T. M. Howe.

It is also proper to state that those elected for one and two years, are to fill vacancies occasioned in the Board during the year.

The contributors then adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers then met for organization. Mr. John Harper being re-elected President unanimously.

Messrs. Isaac Jones and John Holmes were elected First and Second Vice Presidents.

Mr. John A. Harper was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Bakewell was re-elected Solicitor. The Board including organized, then adjourned.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR 1870.

President—John Harper.

Vice Presidents—Isaac Jones, John Holmes.

Secretary and Treasurer—John